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# The Kentucky High School Athlete, February 1948

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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# THE KENTUCKY



# High School Athlete

## THE COACH

*He inspires in his boys a love for the game and the desire to win.*

*He teaches them that it is better to lose fairly than to win unfairly.*

*He leads players and spectators to respect officials by setting them a good example.*

*He is the type of man he wants his boys to be.*

—The Sportsman's Creed

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

FEBRUARY - 1948





# Common Mistakes In Gymnasium Planning and Construction

Physical education teachers who are required to use facilities daily, some of which are good and some very poor, are in a position to see glaring errors of commission and omission. Architects and planners who are not too familiar with the functional use of physical education and recreation facilities often unwittingly penalize the school and community program for years to come by not consulting those who are to use the facilities. Therefore, if some of these mistakes can be avoided at the outset, facilities and programs will be improved. Here are a few mistakes. Every teacher can add to this list.

1. Misplaced emphasis on accommodation of spectators rather than on multiple function requirements of instruction and recreation. For example, insufficient number of teaching stations to handle class or community group load; installation of permanent bleachers thus reducing the maximum utilization of floor space within walls; and construction of stage type gymnasium with resultant conflicts in use, inadequate area, and poor acoustics.

2. Provisions of a combined gymnasium-auditorium, the Jekyll and Hyde of school buildings. Such a room is an anachronism from a functional standpoint and an exasperation from an administrative or teaching view point.

3. Planning a building for outside appearance rather than for inside functional arrangement.

4. Failure to provide for possible needed remodeling, additions, and extensions.

5. Failure to provide appropriate and necessary zone ventilation in gymnasiums, activity, dressing, shower and toilet rooms and lockers with particular reference to removal of excess heat, moisture, and spectator smoke.

6. Failure to provide for zone heating in the gymnasium and pool wing and auditorium, music room, craft and shop wing.

7. Poor interrelation between instructional, service, and administrative facilities.

8. Failure to provide suitable or sufficient facilities for use by girls and women.

9. Failure to provide enough or suitable facilities for community use, as meeting rooms, physical activity rooms, and dressing-locker suites.

10. Failure to provide usable or suitable office-dressing suites for physical education or recreation staff members.

11. Provision of insufficient, inaccessible and poorly planned storage rooms and spaces.

12. Failure to provide vestibules for exits from gymnasiums and dressing locker rooms to play fields. This creates problems of op-

eration and maintenance (cleaning, heating, and ventilation) and reduces the efficiency of such facilities.

13. Failure to provide acoustical treatment in teaching rooms with particular reference to the gymnasium and the swimming pool.

14. Failure to consider official rules relative to length, width, and height of playing courts and pools.

15. Construction of stairways or stair wells within the gymnasium and allowing other projections into gymnasium as pipes, radiators and air shafts.

16. Failure to provide ventilated space below gymnasium floors.

17. Below grade construction.

18. Failure to provide a sufficient amount of spectator seating where this is demanded.

19. Construction of seating arrangements with poor sight lines to activity area.

20. Failure to provide overhead framework of pipes for suspended apparatus; anchor plates for floor and wall apparatus, and wall cups and eyes for nets and decorating convenience.

21. Failure to provide motor driven and sound proof movable partitions in gymnasiums to make additional teaching stations. (poor economy).

22. Failure to provide sufficient and appropriate electrical outlets in gymnasiums and other activity teaching rooms.

23. Failure to provide a means of servicing gymnasium and swimming pool lights.

24. Failure to plan for efficient traffic flow through congested areas; for isolation of gymnasium and pool wing; for isolation of auditorium, music, craft, and art rooms, shops, etc.; for foyers including toilets for public use in connection with athletics and dramatics.

25. Inadequate provision for lighting gymnasiums, auxiliary rooms, pools, shower, drying and dressing-locker rooms.

26. Failure to construct shower, drying and dressing-locker rooms with sufficient floor fall and drains.

27. Failure to provide moisture proof or water resistant coved base under lockers in dressing-locker rooms.

28. Provision of inappropriate and unsuitable floor and wall materials in such rooms as gymnasium, shower, toweling, and dressing-locker room. For example, soft wood or mastic floors and plaster wainscoting in gymnasiums; and porous concrete floors and plaster walls in shower and toweling rooms.

29. Failure to provide mud scuffs and grills outside all entrances from play fields.

30. Failure to provide convenient access to play field activities.

—The Discobolus.



# *The Kentucky High School Athlete*

*Official Organ of the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association*

VOL. X--No. 7

FEBRUARY, 1948

\$1.00 Per Year

## *Commissioner's Message*

**O**N the cover of the magazine this month is printed that part of the K. H. S. A. A. Code of Ethics, the Sportsman's Creed, which has to do with the coach, the key man in the athletic program of every high school in Kentucky. The selection of this material for the cover page was not because no other material was available but because it is especially timely to remind the coach that his attitude and conduct are important in this exciting basketball season of 1948.

It is entirely probable that some of our coaches do not realize fully the power which they wield in determining the conduct of students and adult fans in attendance at athletic contests. If they do not understand this, it is inconceivable that they act as they do.

Several investigations have been held and are being held because of trouble, arising during or after basketball games, in which coaches are involved.

One principal writes: "It appears that a few coaches are doing the great sport of basketball more harm than all the destructive forces put together."

In one case the coach was convinced that the timer was doing a poor job and it is possible that he was. He complained to the timer in no uncertain terms. It is fortunate that serious trouble did not develop.

In another case the coach shouted at the official, complaining of decisions. A heated argument then ensued between the two at half-time in full view of all of the spectators. The official was partly to blame for this, of course, as it takes two for an argument. However, the coach was the aggressor. The rivalry between the two schools involved was so intense that the actions of the coach might have precipitated a riot which would have resulted in both schools being suspended from the Association.

Most coaches know that the official is in complete charge of the game and that his decisions, right or wrong, must prevail. Perhaps all coaches know this. A few forget it in the heat of the game, and are usually ashamed afterwards of their conduct.

The average fan takes his cue from the coach. He knows most of the fine points of the game and he is learning more each year. He complains a little when the official misses one, but not too loudly. He glances at the bench every now and then to see how the coach is taking it. If the coach is displeased with the officiating and shows his displeasure by his actions, the fan begins to be disturbed. He becomes more critical of the official, perhaps giving him a "boo" from time to time. Let us say that the contest is a "blood" game and that the honor of the schools involved is at stake. The score is close. It usually is. Our fan, who had come to the gymnasium to enjoy a basketball game, has now worked himself up to a pitch that he is convinced that the official is crooked and that the game is being stolen from "our boys." The fan is normally a peaceful citizen and doesn't especially want to fight anybody. He will, of course, if he thinks it necessary. Something happens on the floor, a few licks are passed, and then all hell breaks loose. Perhaps this picture is overdrawn. It is, of course, for most communities. It is not overdrawn for some.

An encouraging letter was received a few weeks ago from one of our officials. He stated that he and another official had worked in a certain basketball game, and that the behavior of the fans, players, coaches, and school officials was excellent. He then said: "After the game the opposing coaches went to the dressing room together and chatted for some forty-five minutes, as good friends do, and I might add, I wish other schools throughout Kentucky would get wise to themselves and help to keep basketball as the nation's No. 1 sport. It is always a pleasure to officiate this type of game for this type of players, coaches, and fans." This procedure no doubt takes place in scores of Kentucky gymnasiums every week. It does not take place in some.

Most coaches are doing magnificent jobs. Like other teachers, they are overworked and underpaid. They are under tremendous

(Continued on page Eleven)



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*From the Commissioner's Office***Allotment of State Tournament Tickets**

Fans of teams winning the regional basketball tournaments will have an opportunity to purchase State Tournament tickets from their school principals under a ticket allotment plan similar to that used in 1947. Approximately 1500 tickets, calling for seats in the end sections, and selling for \$1.00 per session, will be made available to the sixteen regional winners. These tickets will be allotted to the member schools involved on the basis of school enrollments. The allotments will be determined on Monday, March 15, and school principals will be notified. Schools may receive additional allotments during the week due to the fact that some of the schools will not exercise their full option to purchase tickets for sessions in which their teams are not playing. School principals whose teams have a good chance of advancing to the State Tournament should begin to formulate plans concerning the distribution and sale of the allotted tickets.

**Film Guide**

The Athletic Institute has recently published a comprehensive guide to over 800 film subjects in sports, physical education and recreation. Published primarily as an aid for athletic coaches, physical educators and recreation leaders, the Guide also provides a wealth of selective material for the program chairmen of the many social, civic, service, veteran and fraternal organizations. Each film is individually previewed with complete and accurate data of sources, cost or free loan. A descriptive summary of the significant content material is clearly presented. School men who are interested in purchasing copies of the Guide should write to Film Guide Department, The Athletic Institute, 209 S. State Street, Chicago 4, Illinois. The Guide sells at 50c per copy if the order is from one to ten copies, the price per copy being reduced slightly for larger orders.

**National Federation Annual Meeting**

The annual meeting of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was held at Biloxi, Mississippi, on January 6-9. This was followed by the meeting of the National Football Committee, held on January 9-10. Commissioner Sanford represented Kentucky at the annual meeting, and Coach John G. Heber represented the K. H. S. A. A. at the Football Committee meeting.

Present at the meeting were most of the commissioners and executive secretaries of the

states holding membership in the National Federation, along with a few members of Boards of Control.

The program included three general sessions, two sessions for state executive officers, and two sessions of the National Football Committee. There were numerous discussion topics of interest to the various representatives of the state associations. Some of these were: Needed Controls Through Sanction Machinery, Publication and Public Relations Policies, Girls' Athletic Activities, Social Security and Retirement Needs, Tournament Devices, Athletic Accident Benefit Plans, Trends in Eligibility and Contest Rules, Season Limitations and Related Controls, Metropolitan Area Problems, Non-School Sponsored Contests, Report on Official's Reciprocity Committee, Report on Summer Meetings, Report for Joint Baseball Committee, Summer Athletic Program Developments, Board of Control Practices, Health Factors in Athletics, Association Sponsored Clinics, Association Finances, Broadcasting Procedures, and Reports from Sports Committees and Related Organizations.

A report on the National Federation Football Committee meeting is given elsewhere in the magazine.

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS**

Akers, Robert E., 124 Harrison St., Jeffersonville, Indiana.  
Alford, Kenneth, Horse Branch.  
Address, Bill, 2032 New Linden Road, Newport.  
Arnold, Leland, 704 Poplar St., Corbin.  
Austin, Bruce, Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia.  
Ballard, Jack H., Box 271, Barbourville.  
Banko, Gus, 2016 E. Michigan St., Evansville, Ind.  
Bazzell, Eddie, R. 2, Mayfield.  
Beasley, William S., Enlisted Detachment, 4001st ASU, Ft. Bliss, Texas.  
Berry, Norman W., 2130 29th St., Ashland.  
Bishop, Martin D., 7228 Iuka Ave., Maderia, Ohio.  
Black, Charles D., 223 South Main, Barbourville.  
Brown, Joe O., 411 East Fifth St., Owensboro.  
Burkhart, Ralph C., Trailer Court, Barbourville.  
Bush, Billy R., Box 1432, University of Kentucky, Lexington.  
Carlisle, John R., 324 N. Ingram St., Henderson.  
Center, M. E., Campton.  
Clark, Buford T., Barbourville.  
Clynch, Richard Ben, R. 1, Mayfield.  
Dalzell, Frank S., Jr., Houston Ave., Paris.  
DeHaven, Major, Blackford.  
DeMoisey, John "Frenchy", 435 Hollywood Drive, Lexington.  
Dittus, George C., 17 15th St., Newport.  
Downing, Howard J., Princeton.  
Duerson, Guy K., Jr., R. 1, Stanford.  
Duvall, George L., Beaver Dam.  
Enlow, Eugene I., Mullins Hall, Baptist Seminary, Louisville.  
Ewing, Roscoe L., Morgan.  
Franklin, Jimmie, K. A. House, Georgetown.  
Gillespie, Robert M., Augusta.  
Heister, Richard B., 121 Anspaugh St., Bellevue.  
Henry, Oliver F., 130 Howard Ave., Mt. Sterling.  
Hilton, Robert J., 1636 Maryland Park, Ashland.  
Hogan, John E., 2128 Crane Ave., Cincinnati 7, O.  
Horning, Ralph, Sturgis.  
Hutchens, Johnnie, Hardin.  
Johnson, James Harold, 122½ West 24th St., Owensboro.

(Continued on page Twelve)



# 1948 Kentucky State High School Swimming Meet

By T. K. Stone  
Vice-President, K. H. S. A. A.

As this article is being written, more than six inches of snow covers the countryside and the old thermometer outside our door is really taking a beating. It will not always be thus, however, we hope, and plans are already under way for the 1948 edition of the Kentucky State High School Swimming Meet. The Swimming Committee, composed of T. K. Stone, Carrollton; E. W. Craik, Louisville; and M. J. Cavana, Newport, met at Carrollton recently and worked out tentative plans for the meet.

The time will be Saturday, March 27th, and the place, the spacious pool of Eastern Teachers College at Richmond. C. T. Hughes, Athletic Director, and W. F. O'Donnell, Eastern President and former President of the K. H. S. A. A., have generously offered the use of the college's facilities for the occasion, and Hughes will serve as Chairman of Entries for the meet with E. W. Craik, American Red Cross Safety Director for Louisville, acting as referee. Judges, starters and other officials will be announced at a later date.

Records of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association indicate that, although swimming meets for high school boys were held as far back as 1942, they were all of an invitational nature and sponsored by clubs or other organizations. The Newport Booster Club was a pioneer in this field and did much to stimulate interest in swimming as a competitive sport, holding invitational meets for high school boys in 1942 and again in 1946.

Last year's meet, held at Eastern's pool and won by Louisville's St. Xavier High School, was actually the first K. H. S. A. A. sponsored meet in the history of the Association according to the records in Commissioner Sanford's office. The winners of those events automatically set the official records for the state therefore, and will be recognized as such until broken by future contestants or recognition by the K. H. S. A. A. Board of Control of other records made in some of the earlier meets previously referred to.

The Committee decided to limit the schools to two entries in each event including re-



lays, and to limit individual contestants to two events including relays. It was felt that this policy would result in a more widespread participation among both schools and individuals. A form letter will be sent to all schools that participated in last year's meet in which all essential information incident to participation in the meet will be set forth. This does not mean that only these schools may enter this year. In fact the Association very strongly endorses swimming as one of the best forms of exercise and urges all schools who possibly can do so to enter a team. Entry blanks may be obtained by writing Ted Sanford, Commissioner, Henderson, Kentucky and should be properly filled out and mailed to C. T. Hughes, Eastern Teachers College, Richmond, Kentucky so that they will be received no later than midnight, March 24th. Mr. Hughes asks especially that the schools cooperate in this detail. In other years representatives have appeared on the day of the meet without having previously submitted entry blanks. This works an undue hardship on the management of the tourney.

The list of events in the order in which they will be contested this year with the winners in last year's races together with the time made are given below:

1. 75 Yard Breaststroke—Smith, St. Xavier—:57.6.
2. 50 Yard Freestyle—Shadburn, Male—:27.0.
3. 75 Yard Backstroke—Kissell, St. Xavier—:54.5.
4. 100 Yard Freestyle—Shadburn, Male—1:01.9.
5. 150 Yard Individual Medley—Shadburn, Male—1:59.6.
6. 150 Yard Medley Relay—St. Xavier (Kissell, Smith, Knop)—1:39.0.
7. 200 Yard Freestyle Relay—St. Xavier (Minogue, Hunt, Knop, Smith)—1:54.6.

A total of nine schools participated in last year's meet, with a total of 109 entries in the seven events.



# 1947-8 Basketball Rulings

Questions have been raised about certain sections of the basketball rules. Here are a few rulings which have interesting angles:

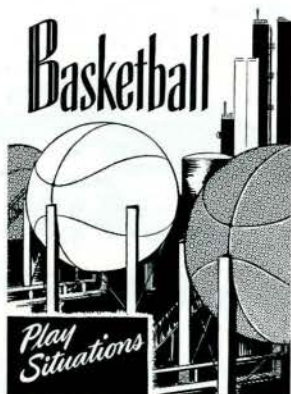
## FROM KENTUCKY:

**Play:** After a held ball and before the ball is tossed or during a throw-in from out of bounds, A1 pushes or charges into B1 or he screens and a foul results. Are such fouls to be administered as technical fouls?

**Ruling:** If such fouls occur clearly before the ball is in play (becomes alive), these fouls should be administered as technical fouls. In some of these cases, the actual foul will occur at about the time the ball becomes alive, even though the screen might be set up in advance of that time. A screen is not a foul. When contact is caused by the screen, that constitutes the foul. In case of doubt as to whether the foul occurs clearly during dead ball or at the time it becomes alive, the official will usually decide that it is during live ball. Under such circumstances, it is administered as a personal foul and the foul is charged. In borderline cases, the official has reasonable discretionary authority and his decision should be upheld.

As you know, there is a strong minority who believe that all fouls should be administered as technical fouls so that the free thrower would always retain possession of the ball after the throw. There is also a strong minority who believe, even when we permit five charged fouls, we are still disqualifying too many players who are so active that it is impossible for them to avoid contact in many situations. It is further claimed that in the modern game, at least three-fourths of the fouls are of a more or less trivial nature and there is objection to removing an active player merely because he is more active than others on the team who thus avoid contact.

The new rule is a small step in the direction of satisfying those who hold the above views. The practice of administering dead ball fouls as technical fouls was used experimentally last year in approximately 10,000 games. The imagined difficult situations did not arise in actual practice.



## FROM MISSOURI:

**Play:** During the 4th quarter, team A is granted a 6th time-out and is penalized by one free throw. The game goes into an extra period and during this extra period team A is granted another time out. Should this be penalized?

**Ruling:** Regardless of the number of excess time outs which might be taken during the four quarters or during any extra period, each new extra period is started with a clean slate and the team is permitted at least one time out without penalty. Of course, if they have not used their entire five time outs, they may be entitled to more than one.

## FROM INDIANA:

**Play:** On throw-in, A1 throws a long pass and it goes out of bounds across the court and into the bleachers. It is during the early part of the game so that watch has not been stopped for the throw-in. Official calls time out to retrieve the ball. When should he signal time in?

**Ruling:** When the ball touches a player in the court on the subsequent throw-in. This is in accordance with 5-10-c.

## FROM PENNSYLVANIA:

**Play:** During a free throw, players of A or B take positions on the free throw circle, in addition to having players in the marked alleys along the line. Is this legal?

**Ruling:** Yes, provided each player has a limited amount of space to permit his freedom of movement. There are only 4 (two on each side) three-foot alleys on the lane. The space between the last alley mark and the intersection of the circle with the lane line is not three feet in width and the only requirement is that the player outside this last alley mark be an opponent of the one in the adjacent alley nearer that backboard (provided he desires this space). He is entitled to reasonable space for freedom of movement but there is nothing in the rules which states that another player may not also be on the lane line at about the intersection or around the circle. The only authority has in connection with such positions is to insist that there be no undue crowding and that there be no act which appears to be for the purpose of disconcerting the free thrower.

## FROM MINNESOTA:

**Play:** A1 and B1 jump in A's front court. The tapped ball strikes the floor in the front court, after which jumper A1 picks it up and dribbles or passes to his back court and A2 is the first to touch the ball. Is this a



legal play? When does a jumper lose his identity?

**Ruling:** This is an illegal return to the back court. It might be claimed that a jumper loses his identity after the ending of a jump (when ball touches the floor) and that A1 is now a non-jumper. However, the rule specifically mentions the other **eight** non-jumpers and this excludes A1 even if he loses his identity as a jumper when the ball touches the floor.

#### FROM OHIO:

**Play:** On throw-in by A1 from B's end of court, A2 is unguarded under his own basket and A1 throws long pass to him. B1 sees that A2 is unguarded and he deliberately holds A3 in order to kill chance for a field goal. Should this be administered as a personal or technical foul and how many free throws should be awarded?

**Ruling:** In all such cases, the action is fast and there is usually some doubt as to whether the foul is discovered before or after ball has been touched. In case of doubt, official will usually call this a personal foul since this is the way it has been handled in past years. Note that time of discovery of the foul is considered to be the time when the foul occurred (in accordance with note under 10-6). However, if the foul occurs clearly before the ball is touched, official will rule it a technical foul, award one free throw and award ball to the thrower after the throw.

**Comment:** You will note that it has always been possible for a player to attempt to kill a sleeper basket in this manner. Sometimes, it has been attempted by having a substitute jump on the court or even by having the coach run on the court. In all such cases, the official has always been authorized to "discover" this foul after the player has had his chance to throw for goal. This authority is given in Play Situation 268. This year's rule does not make any appreciable difference in connection with this authority. In past years, there have been many claims that sleeper baskets will be prevented by a situation such as that in 268. In spite of the claims, there have been very few such cases reported because there is too much of a gamble and the official may choose to allow the basket as well as the free throw on the grounds that the foul was discovered after the try was in progress. When we add to this gamble the right of the thrower to also keep the ball, it would seem to be enough of a check to prevent abuse.

#### FROM IOWA:

**Play:** On throw-in by A1 from a sideline, ball is thrown entirely across the court so that it goes out of bounds over the end line

or over the opposite sideline. If ball is retrieved within five seconds, may A1 again throw the ball in?

**Ruling: No.** When A1 throws the ball against a wall behind him so that it will carom into the court, or when he throws it entirely across the court without touching any player, or when he throws it against the back of the backboard or against the support of the backboard, he has not thrown the ball directly to a player within the court. Consequently, he has violated the rule which states that he must "throw, bounce or roll the ball to a player within the court." Ball should be awarded to B at the spot of the throw-in and regardless of whether the ball is retrieved within five seconds.

#### FROM UTAH:

**Play:** During a throw-in by A1, A2 is unguarded for a possible sleeper. May B1 call for a time out in an attempt to stop play and thus prevent a sleeper goal?

**Ruling:** The rules have always given B1 this right, since the ball is dead during a throw-in. However, there is no record of this rule having been abused because an official would seldom recognize a call for a time out in such a situation unless there is an appreciable delay in the throw-in. Under such circumstances, the period of time is usually short and the chance of a player getting recognition in time to have the official call a time out in time to stop the play is rather remote. In these matters, the official uses the same judgment which is used when a scorer blows his horn while a team is driving toward the basket.

#### RULES SUGGESTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN RECENTLY MADE

1. Frederic Luther, sports writer of Moline-Rock Island, Illinois, proposes the following system for numbering basketball players so that it will not be difficult for officials to signal to the Scorer. It is his contention that it is easy to signal a player's number if neither digit is larger than 5. He proposes to use only the digits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and to omit use of 1 and 2 unless they are in combination with another digit. The lowest number would be 3 and the highest would be 55. This would make 28 numbers available for use and the rules would make it illegal to use any other numbers.

It might be claimed that the use of one finger or two fingers may still be confused with the number of free throws which are being awarded but this has not caused any great difficulty in the past when there has been no hesitancy in using a number such as 42.

(Continued on page Eleven)



# Kentucky High School Coaches Association

1947-48 Membership to January 20, 1948

(List Submitted by J. R. Mountjoy, Secretary-Treasurer)

- D. 1: Lyndle Barnes, Milburn.  
 D. 2: Ralph McRight, Jim Major, Otis Dinning and Howard Moss, all of Tilghman; Philip Waggoner, Brazelton Jr. High; Edwin Gunter, Franklin Jr. High; Willard Bagwell and Willard Carroll, Heath; L. M. Williamson, Blandville.  
 D. 4: Preston Holland, Haron West and W. P. Russell, all of Murray; D. R. O'Dell, Sharpe; McCoy Tarry, Brewers.  
 D. 6: Bob Fiser, Trigg County.  
 D. 7: Pat Wear, Earlington; Pete Wagner, Nortonville; Eugene Tate and Frances Welborn of Madisonville.  
 D. 8: H. Barton Fiser, South Christian.  
 D. 10: Turner Elrod, Wilms Kiefer and Si Prewitz, all of Barret; Kenneth Lindenberg, Holy Name.  
 D. 11: C. J. Moseley, Livermore; Joe O. Brown, Owensboro Technical; Jed Walters, Daviess County; Charles M. Hale, Utica; C. V. Watson, Calhoun; R. W. Connor, St. Frances; James H. Johnson and Lawrence McGinnis, Owensboro.  
 D. 12: D. T. Starks, Breckinridge County.  
 D. 13: Jesse W. Park, Rockport; Frank Bean, Hartford.  
 D. 14: Delmas Gish, Central City.  
 D. 17: Dero Downing, College.  
 D. 18: Thomas M. Link, Franklin-Simpson.  
 D. 19: J. B. Mansfield, Cave City; Lenis Reece, Hiseville.  
 D. 20: W. L. Swann, Fountain Run; Raymond Reneau, Clinton County, Glenn Wax, Summer Shade.  
 D. 21: C. F. Martin, Lebanon; Albert Bean, St. Charles.  
 D. 22: Ralph Dorsey, Horse Cave; W. L. Reed, Magnolia; W. E. Waller, Munfordville.  
 D. 23: Doug Smith, Elizabethtown; Jim Holpp, Howe Valley; Herschel Roberts, Fort Knox.  
 D. 24: F. W. Lake, Mackville; Jimmie Brevard, Springfield; Booker McClaskey, Bloomfield.  
 D. 25, 26, 27, 28: Carlton Hummel, Luther Han-shue, Harry Glen and John Dromo, all of Male; E. K. Binford, Ralph Kimmel, George Clay, Louis Charmoli, Hilmon Holley and Bill Tucker, all of Manual; Ray Baer, St. Xavier.  
 D. 29: John E. Jenkins, Rugby; Herb Lewis and J. C. Cantrell, Valley; W. R. Beams and M. F. Dubick, Okolona; Earl S. Duncan and Lawrence Gamble, Jefferstown; James Maloney, Ormsby Village.  
 D. 30: Morris Chilton, Mt. Eden; Burgess Parks, Cropper; James Burnett, Finchville; Rudolph Collins, Gleneyrie; Harold Sanders, Henry Clay; Richard Greenwell, Shelbyville; Jesse Mullins, Simpsonville; Joe Donovan, Waddy; Austin Harrod, Bagdad.  
 D. 31: John W. Long, New Castle.  
 D. 32: Harry E. Meacham and Charles L. Farris, Carrollton; E. G. Traylor, New Liberty.  
 D. 35: Rice Mountjoy and Earl J. Carson, Dixie Heights; Tom Ellis, Ralph Mussman, A. D. Allen and Harry Locknane, all of Holmes; Edgar McNabb, Beechwood; Paul Ciangetti and Bill Scott, St. Henry; Dick Swimm and William H. Faulkner, Simon Kenton; Leo G. Kampsen, Covington Latin.  
 D. 36: Ben Flora, Robert Miller, Robert Himmler, Roger Klein, all of Bellevue; Albert Howe, Newport Catholic.  
 D. 38: William D. Pile, Augusta; Jarvis Parsley, Bracken County; Wilson Johns, Butler.  
 D. 39: Earle Jones, Maysville; Estill Branham, Fleming County; Maurice M. Blanton, St. Patrick.  
 D. 40: A. M. Shelton, Center Hill; Robert Drennan and James Hagler, M.M.I.; James S. Wall, Nicholas County.  
 D. 41: George Nash, Bald Knob; James McLaughlin, Stamping Ground; Edwin Charles, Frankfort; J. L. Cardwell, Bridgeport; Gordon H. Heuer, Good Shepherd; Tony Raisor, Great Crossing.  
 D. 42: Fox DeMoisey, Kavanough; John Morgan Young, Lawrenceburg; Forest Sale and Evans Harlow, Harrodsburg.  
 D. 43: Marvin Anderson, Athens; Billy Lockridge, Nicholasville; Bill Maxwell, Wilmore; Ralph Carlisle and James Ishmael, Lafayette; W. S. Winfrey, Kentucky School of Reform; Joseph Conforti, University.  
 D. 44: C. A. McCray, Kirksville  
 D. 45: Carmen Biazzo and Burl Kincaid, Jr., Buckeye; W. R. Duerson, Camp Dick Robinson; Harry Fitzpatrick, Ernest Woford, and Paul Koshewa, all of Danville; Garland Purdom, Forkland; Louis Kriener, Junction City; B. C. Tinnell, Lancaster; James Art and John A. Cheek, Jr., Paint Lick; W. G. Satterly and R. C. Campbell, Perryville.  
 D. 46: Delmar Wallace, Waynesburg.  
 D. 47: James B. Ramsey, Nancy; Fenimore Gover, Ferguson; La Rue Cocanougher, Monticello.  
 D. 50: Harry Taylor and C. O. Burch, Corbin; John Goins, Knox Central.  
 D. 51: L. E. Patterson, Pineville; James M. Taylor, Bell County; James P. Carnes, Lone Jack; W. W. Campbell, Middlesboro; E. Tye Harber, Pruden.  
 D. 52: Roy King and Travis Combs, Hall; Needham Saylor and J. O. Sammons, Wallins; James A. Brakefield and John Pike, Evarts; Joe Gilly and Peter S. Vires, Harlan.  
 D. 54: James F. Buckner, First Creek.  
 D. 55: Charles Anderson, Jackson.  
 D. 56: Eugene Rall, Lee County.  
 D. 57: Glen D. McDowell, Virgie; W. S. Risner, Fed's Creek.  
 D. 58: Everett Hall, Garrett.  
 D. 59: Oran Teater, Paintsville; Foster Meade, Flat Gap; Paul H. Gambill, Blaine; James Pennington, Webbville; James Caudill and Tony Salvato, Louisa; Russell Williamson, Inez.  
 D. 60: L. D. Marshall, Salyersville.  
 D. 61: L. W. Norton, Clark County; Joe Dennis, James Sublett and Arthur Mullins, Winchester.  
 D. 62: Julian Cunningham, Sharpsburg.  
 D. 64: Frank Weinfurtnr, Holy Family; Fred Johnson, Russell.

## 1948 DISTRICT TOURNAMENT SITES

- (1) Hickman, (2) Augusta Tilghman, (3) Mayfield, (4) Murray College, (5) Lyon County, (6) Marion, (7) Madisonville, (8) Hopkinsville, (9) Sebre, (10) Barret, (11) Daviess County, (12) Hawesville, (13) Hartford, (14) Drakesboro, (15) Brownsville, (16) Clarkson, (17) College, (18) Franklin-Simpson, (19) Allen County, (20) Tompkinsville, (21) Campbellsville, (22) Horse Cave, (23) Fort Knox, (24) Old Kentucky Home, (29) Fern Creek, (30) Shelbyville, (31) Pleasure-

(Continued on page Twelve)



## Do You Know the Rules? It's a Technical Foul

By Charlie Vettiner

You're wrong, I'm right; no, I'm wrong and you're right. Maybe I'm just plain nutty and we are both right. Has your bonnet had any bees in it lately or haven't you been studying your basketball rules?

The life of an interpreter of the rules is one of many complexities dotted with much humor. You ought to see the letters that come in. One referee wanted to know if it was alright to slug a coach good-naturedly tonight if he showed his friendship for him by buying him a dinner after the occasion. A coach wrote in to ask if your interpreter could recommend a good eye doctor whom he could, in turn, recommend to the arbiters of his area.

Regardless of the questions asked, the fact is that basketball officials and coaches alike keep the old rules garbler pretty busy, both on the phone and by letter. And well they might because some of these rules are tough to understand, and when you get hold of two different interpretations on one play situation, then, brother, if you want to throw your whistle in the town pond as soon as it thaws, you're justified.

Back when your slim and curley-haired clinic director conducted your rules clinic this past December, he told you that when the ball was tossed in on an out-of-bounds play it did not go into play until it touched a player on the court. Consequently, if a foul occurred before it touched a player on the court, it was a technical. That's what the rule says and that's the way it must be called in Kentucky High Schools because H. V. Porter told your reporter on the phone that he was getting out literature to all high schools emphasizing this.

What's the beef then? You'd be surprised at the number of queries received, asking if this shouldn't be a personal foul since Hickman "Red" Duncan, a whale of a good official from Nashville, had a ruling from Oswald Tower, saying that as long as the ball crossed the line on the throw-in from out-of-bounds it was a personal foul. Oswald's the guy who wrote the rule book.

Oswald, however, is a little late in getting out supplementary mimeographed material, after the rule has been written in the rule book that the ball does not go into play until it touches a player on the court and that, whenever a foul occurs when the ball is not in play, it is a technical foul. So H. V. Porter says, "Charlie, tell your Kentucky officials that they are affiliated with the National Federation of High Schools and that shortly they'll be informed by my office that

the ruling given them in their clinics, to the effect that such a foul is technical, is correct regardless of the ruling given to the contrary."

All right, officials, there you are. The foul is technical as you learned in the first place in the clinics. Here's hoping that this clears up all confusion caused by the interpretation which got circulated over the state.

### OFFICIATING AND RULES OF PLAY THE OFFICIAL'S CODE OF ETHICS

Certain traditions and practices relating to the ethical conduct of officials have developed through the years as unwritten laws. They are the contributions of the officials themselves and are used and enforced by them.

The general principles are as follows:

1. No official will carry information of any nature from one school to another, but will attempt to improve friendly relations among all schools.
2. No official will discuss with a coach, the play or players of an opponent's team in which he has or will officiate.
3. No official will conduct himself in such a manner as to bring unwarranted criticism of himself or his profession.
4. No official will solicit a coach's or an athletic director's opinion of the quality of his officiating.
5. No official will break a contract for more lucrative assignment. He will work for the standard fee and do his best on all assignments.
6. No official will criticize his fellow officials outside the group. However, officials will unobtrusively check each other for possible misapplication of a rule.
7. No official will work unless he is in good physical condition.

There are a few who violate this code and none who do so and long remain in the profession—with the exception of the seventh or last principle. Unfortunately, too many officials "work themselves in shape" at the early season expense of their reputation and their health.

Several state associations have recently demanded that the officials in order to qualify must take a physical examination at the beginning of each school year or athletic season.

Officials who haven't had a physical examination this fall are urged to do so now. Modern games require officials who are in good health.—Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association Bulletin.



## Here and There Over the Nation

**DISTANT GAME REGULATIONS:** Policies in connection with the scheduling of distant football and basketball games differ in different sections of the country. In the more populous eastern and central states where there is no difficulty in securing adequate competition within reasonable driving distance, there is general agreement that long cross-country trips, which are usually excused by the claim that there are many values in travel, are frowned upon. Many applications for sanction of such trips have been refused by the National Federation office on recommendation of the given state high school associations.

Indiana and California have specific rules which prohibit such games. In Indiana, the rule specifies that there will be no sanction of an interstate contest in which one of the teams travels a round-trip distance in excess of 600 miles. In Illinois there is no specific rule but the board of control has refused to sanction any such game with the exception of one or two specific cases in which the board has been convinced that the type of school organization is such as to warrant such traveling. The policy in states such as Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, is similar. In the case of Michigan and Nebraska, exceptions have sometimes been made for a private school which has difficulty in securing adequate nearby competition. In Ohio, there is no specific rule concerning the matter but a number of requests for sanction of such games have been refused. Utah has a state rule which requires sanction for any out of state games, regardless of the distance to be travelled. When the distance is reasonable, such sanction has been granted.

In the southern states, there are still a number of interstate games which involve long trips. This is partly due to a feeling that certain of the larger schools do not have adequate nearby competition and partly to a season which is long enough to make certain games in December desirable. Since most conferences limit the number of games to eight or nine, this leaves open dates during early winter when the weather is more suitable for football than it is during September and October.

One of the most troublesome situations in connection with distant games is that which involves the high schools in Hawaii. A couple of years ago, the territorial department of education launched a program designed to encourage athletic trips to the states. This was done before a study had

been made of the policies of the school organizations in the states. A number of contracts were signed before it became apparent that they would be in violation of the various sanction regulations. As a result, a few exceptions were made and excused on the grounds that the contests were arranged before the schools had received proper notification about sanction regulations. More recently, the Hawaiian high schools have persisted in attempting to schedule such games without any regard for the regulations in the states. No such contests have been sanctioned for the season of 1947-48.

**1948 BASEBALL PROGRAM:** Details of the 1948 high school baseball program have been worked out in cooperation with the Major and Minor Leagues. Many of the activities which have been in operation for the past two years will be continued and expanded. Some of the factors which will be involved are: assistance, where desired, in connection with baseball talent for coaching clinics and similar meetings; assistance in further expansion of the summer sports program for school teams; assistance in providing up to date baseball motion pictures for use in state sponsored meetings, in member school assemblies and in service club program; further clarification and extension of the contract and solicitation agreement; assistance in the form of baseball publications which are adapted to use in the school athletic program.

During the last three years, there has been a remarkable revival of interest in high school baseball. A few typical facts are outlined here as illustrations. High school baseball had almost ceased to exist as a major sport in the years before the formation of the special baseball program. In contrast, the present program involves approximately 8000 high schools which engage in interscholastic schedules and several additional thousand which sponsor intramural activity. The National Federation machinery involves approximately 15,000 baseball coaches, 25,000 baseball umpires, 10,000 team managers, 45 state athletic organizations and 200,000 players. 27 states sponsor a baseball series leading to state championships in addition to full conference and league schedules. 15 states have expanded their high school baseball activity to include summer and/or fall schedule as well as a spring schedule. These range from a full statewide series to scattered league activities encouraged by the state association.



## National Federation Football Committee Meeting

Coach John G. Heber, Athletic Director of the Henry Clay High School, Lexington, represented Kentucky in the National Football Committee meeting, held at Biloxi, Mississippi, on January 9-10. In a letter to the Commissioner, reporting on the activities of the Committee, Mr. Heber said:

"Any report that could be made on the Rules Meeting would be inconclusive as you will have noted from Mr. H. V. Porter's letter of January 20, in which he reviews the work and accomplishments of the Joint National Federation—N. C. A. A. Football Committee. A report was sent to members of the National Federation Committee before the Biloxi meeting on the agreements that had been reached with the college committee and this report was studied in detail at the meeting. Since it was apparent that prospects for a common code were bright, the N. F. members were commended for their work and given wide discretionary powers to continue the work. From Mr. Porter's letter the meeting at Savannah on January 13 was successful and work has begun on drafting the common code. Since, however, there are yet a few points of major disagreement, a policy of giving no wide publicity to the project has been followed until these are settled."

Mr. Porter's letter, mentioned above, written to the state executive officers and members of the National Federation Football Committee, is quite informative. Most school administrators and football coaches are interested greatly in the possibility that a common football code for high schools and colleges may be developed in the near future. Mr. Porter says:

"The National Council which met on Friday morning, January 9th, reviewed and discussed the Joint Football Rules activity as outlined in various communications during the past year. The Council approved by almost unanimous vote, the activities of its representatives during the past year and also approved continued activity along the same line for the purpose of bringing about a common football code with administration of rules activity as outlined in the Federation communications which have gone to all state executives and members of the Federation committees.

"At the Friday afternoon meeting of the Federation Football Committee, the group approved, by almost unanimous vote, the joint rules activities to date and expressed a desire to have these activities continued for the purpose of producing a satisfactory

common code at the earliest possible date (1948 if possible). The group then proceeded to a discussion of the detailed rules provisions as outlined in the memorandum of agreement which had been reached at a joint meeting of representatives of the National Collegiate and of the National Federation. The agreements which had been reached were approved almost in toto but with certain reservations in connection with a few proposals in the memorandum and with certain instructions to the Federation Committee representatives in their further negotiations with the National Collegiate group.

"Representatives of the Federation attended the meeting of the N. C. A. A. Football Committee to report on the action of the Federation and to clarify any points which might be raised in connection with the attitude of the Federation groups in connection with the agreed upon provisions and policies. After full discussion, in which the Federation representatives participated, the N. C. A. A. Football Committee took action similar to that which the National Federation Committee had taken a few days earlier. The agreed upon provisions were approved almost in toto and with only a few modifications in connection with minor points in question. Prior to the meeting of the N. C. A. A. Committee, the National Football Coaches Association had gone on record as recommending acceptance of the agreed upon principles and of continuing negotiations along similar lines.

"After thorough discussion, it was agreed that an attempt should now be made to actually draft the new common code to incorporate the agreed upon provisions which are designed to use the best features of the Federation code and the best features of the Collegiate Code. It was further agreed that an attempt would be made to have this new common code ready for inspection by both groups not later than March 15th and, barring unforeseen difficulties in reaching final agreement on working and form, that the new code be published and put in use for the football season of 1948.

"Work is to be started within the next few days on the actual writing of the new common code as based on provisions and principles which have already been agreed upon. The preliminary drafts will be made jointly by the secretaries of the National Collegiate and the National Federation Committees. Assistance will be given by overlapping representatives of both groups, by

(Continued on page Ten)



## The American Legion Junior Baseball Program

One of the greatest programs of the American Legion in the field of youth is its Junior Baseball activity, long recognized by all segments of our country's people as outstanding in the world today.

The primary purpose of this program is to develop the qualities of citizenship, sportsmanship, physical stamina, courage and team spirit. The worthwhile accomplishments of Junior Baseballers as good Americans, both during their years of play and later, would fill many volumes.

Happily, this program which has become an integral part of the American way of life is continuing to grow, as evidenced by the fact that over 1,000,000 boys participated during the 1947 season.

The American Legion Department of Kentucky is making an all-out effort to promote Junior Baseball in this state. This youth-minded veterans organization is especially anxious to bring this program to schools where athletic funds are limited.

School athletic directors are requested to contact American Legion Posts in their communities and get full particulars of the program. Legion Posts all over the state have been asked to cooperate and assist high schools and junior high schools to formulate baseball programs, furnish baseball equipment and render any other services they can. When the school term ends The American Legion will continue to sponsor the program throughout the summer vacation to provide wholesome recreation for these boys.

The same equipment and same leadership could very easily be used in the school and Legion programs, in this manner the high school coach, who in most cases is a legionnaire, could continue to direct the destinies of these same young men when school is out. The greatest benefits obtained from any sports program is the continuing effect it has on the participants and to keep the same group together over a longer period of time would be highly beneficial.

This program is climaxed yearly with a State Championship Tournament. The winner of the State Tournament is financed to a Regional Tournament where the state champions of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina compete for the Regional No. 4 championship. The winner of this tournament goes to a sectional tournament, and the winners of all sectional tournaments compete for the National Championship.

Mr. H. V. Porter, Executive Secretary Na-

tional Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, made the following statement on behalf of the program: "During the past number of years, organizations, such as the High School group, the Collegiate group and the American Legion in their Junior Baseball program have sponsored a lot of baseball. Friendly cooperation will result in still further benefits—to the end that there shall be a healthy baseball program giving opportunity for participation to great numbers who will develop in a game which has come to be recognized as an important part of the American way of living."

This program can be a substantial contribution to school athletic programs. It is hoped that schools throughout this state will take every advantage of this excellent opportunity to promote the great American game of baseball.

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### NATIONAL FEDERATION FOOTBALL COMMITTEE MEETING

(Continued from page Nine)

the Federation Football Policy Committee, and by Checking Committees which represent both groups. As material is made up in preliminary form, it will be sent to each member of the Federation Football Committee and to each member of the other related committees. Full opportunity will be given for suggestions concerning such material with a view to incorporating any such suggestions which may have possibilities for improvement.

As outlined in previous communications, after the common code is made up, the Federation will publish, distribute and interpret the same as it has done in the past for its present code. The Federation Committee will continue to act on provisions as they affect the high school game. The National Collegiate Football Committee will act in a similar manner for the college game and they will publish, distribute and interpret their own edition for college groups. Overlapping advisory members on the two committees will be designed to prevent excessive divergence from fundamental principles on which the common code is to be built.

"The Federation will continue to publish supplementary booklets and folders which, for the high schools, will have the same official standing as the material in the rules book. Because of the many changes which will result from use of the common code and because of an entirely different wording, it will be necessary to produce entirely new supplementary publications. These new pub-

(Continued on page Twelve)



**COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE**

(Continued from page One)

pressure, especially during the football and basketball seasons, but they are remarkably cool under fire. All of them should be employed for twelve months, with their summer time given over to school and city or county recreation programs.

The coach is the idol of his boys. He can be one of the most important factors for good citizenship in his community. He should not take this responsibility lightly.

Ted Sanford.

**1947-8 BASKETBALL RULINGS**

(Continued from page Five)

2. There seems to be a growing minority which believes that: (a) All fouls should be administered as technical to eliminate crowding during free throws and rebounds; and (b) too many good players are being disqualified for trivial fouls merely because they are active. Since this year's rule which classifies a foul which occurs while play is suspended as technical is a small step toward appeasing this group, consider extending this procedure to include all fouls during the last few minutes (3 or less) of the game—thus removing all advantage of the deliberate foul and all necessity for waiving a free throw.

**Good Sportsmanship For Students and Others**

High School Students—

Should set a good example in the matter of sportsmanship and quickly condemn unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of other students or adults. To this end they should—

1. Remember that a student spectator represents his school the same as does the athlete.

2. Recognize that the good name of the school is more valuable than any game won by unfair play.

3. Respond with enthusiasm to the calls of the cheer leader for yells in support of the team, especially when it is losing.

4. Learn the rules of the various athletic games so that either as spectators or critics they will be intelligent.

5. Accept decisions of officials without question.

6. Express disapproval of rough play or poor sportsmanship on the part of players representing the school.

7. Express disapproval of any abusive remarks from the sideline.

8. Recognize and applaud an exhibition of fine play or good sportsmanship on the part of the visiting team.

9. Be considerate of the injured on the visiting team.

**Book on County Recreation Is Guide for Kentucky Communities**

Kentucky towns, villages and counties, which have been delaying the starting of programs of rural and semi-rural recreation until the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board had its guide book, "County Recreation In Action," ready, may get under way now. The book, which makes it simple for even inexperienced laymen to plan and organize recreation programs, has met a great response from coast to coast.

Designed as a working manual for communities interested in planning programs of their own "County Recreation In Action," the book is also arranged to facilitate its use as a text book for college courses in rural recreation. Colleges from many points in the nation are submerging the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board with requests for the text book. Recreation authorities have called it the book for which small villages and towns have waited.

Available now to Kentucky communities before the limited quantity is distributed to other states, "County Recreation In Action" deals with the method of initiating the program, administration, scope, training of recreation workers, problems of pioneering the program, recreation calendars, the events of the program, seasonal reports and the mechanics of organization. Allen V. Sabora, national recreation authority associated with the University of Illinois, says it fills need of long-standing. Lois McConnell, recreation director of Tulsa City, Oklahoma, says it's a great contribution to recreation. Dick Oberlin of WHAS, Harry McTigue of WINN, and Don Hill of WAVE feel that Kentucky communities can profit by following the simple path of "County Recreation In Action."

Kentucky towns or counties may obtain copies by writing the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board at the Armory.

10. Insist on the courteous treatment of the visiting team as it passes through the streets or visits the local school building, and extend the members every possible courtesy.

11. Acquaint the adults of the community and the grade pupils with the ideals of sportsmanship that are acceptable to the high school.

12. Impress upon the community its responsibility for the exercise of self-control and fair play at all athletic contests.

13. Advocate that any spectator who continually evidences poor sportsmanship be requested not to attend future contests.

14. Insist on fair, courteous, and truthful

(Continued on page Twelve)



## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

(Continued from page Two)

Jones, Darrell, Transylvania University, Lexington.  
 Juett, Tilman L., Minerva.  
 Keller, Herman F., 2105 E. Mulberry, Evansville 14, Indiana  
 Kern, Buddy, 3400 Michigan, Louisville.  
 Kregel, John W., 3641 Vermont St., Louisville.  
 Lewis, Herb, 410 Christopher Place, Louisville.  
 McKinley, Jim, 128 Coakley St., Campbellsville.  
 Marsili, Frank, Box 743, Cumberland.  
 Mills, Ralph, Hopkinsville High School, Hopkinsville.  
 Moores, William L., South Second St., Richmond.  
 Mutchler, Bradford, Scottsville.  
 Neighbors, Roy N., 2718 South Fifth St., Louisville.  
 Orme, Jay, 231 Winn St., Mt. Sterling.  
 Padgett, Tom S. Hardin.  
 Penick, Gerald, Dry Ridge.  
 Perkins, Ken E., 421 West 13th St., Newport.  
 Perry, Charles R., 402 High St., Carrollton.  
 Pewitt, Charles O., R. 3, Frankfort.  
 Phelps, William E., R. 2, Box 819A, Louisville.  
 Prewitt, Si, 307 So. Green St., Henderson.  
 Reams, William E., Lynch.  
 Reece, Ralph, Edmonton.  
 Reinhardt, Myron, R. 2, Alexandria.  
 Reiser, George A., 526 Center St., Cairo, Illinois.  
 Rentz, Thomas W., 335 Transylvania Park, Lexington.  
 Rice, Homer, 1229 N. Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas.  
 Rowland, Charles E., 2802 W. Cumberland Avenue, Middlesboro.  
 Sankey, Lee R., 811 Kelsey, Sturgis.  
 Siler, Robert L., Dover.  
 Scott, Kenneth, Kuttawa.  
 Shuster, Charles, Box 84, Horse Cave.  
 Simpson, Dwight, Slaughters.  
 Smith, Edgar J., R. 3, Buechel.  
 Snowden, Jess, Jr., 327 South Main St., Winchester.  
 Standridge, Charles R., Baptist Seminary, Lexington Road, Louisville.  
 Steiger, Al, Jr., 2324 Greenwood St., Louisville.  
 Stephenson, Harry, 117 12th St., Lexington 14.  
 Stout, W. T., 1327 West Third St., Owensboro.  
 Strull, Asher, 2100 Murray, Louisville.  
 Sturgill, Barkley J., 38 Highland Ave., Prestonburg.  
 Swartz, Cecil, May's Lick.  
 Tackett, Raymond, Virgie.  
 Taylor, Robert A., May's Lick.  
 Taylor, William D., Blackford.  
 Tierney, Francis J., Hitchins.  
 Todd, Robert, 4049 Massie St., Louisville 7.  
 Torek, William Ernest, Centre College, Danville.  
 Trimble, Vensil Alvin, West Liberty.  
 Vandenberg, Ralph H., 2201 Rosedale, Gulf Manor, Ohio.  
 Venn, Gilbert C., 2475 Madison Road, Cincinnati, O.  
 Watts, John D. W., 217 Franck Ave., Louisville.  
 Weisbrodt, Paul, 129 E. Mills Ave., Wyoming, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Whiteker, Keevil, R. 2, Cynthiana.  
 Wiersema, Roy, West Point.  
 Wilson, Robert R. "Bullet", 311 College, Winchester.  
 Wright, Malcolm B., 2718 South Fifth St., Louisville.

### Certified Official

Buford Clark, who registered late with the State Office, has received the classification of "Certified" official.

## 1948 DISTRICT TOURNAMENT SITES

(Continued from page Six)

ville, (32) Carrollton, (33) Dry Ridge, (34) Walton-Verona, (35) Dixie Heights, (36) Newport,

(37) Cynthiana, (38) Bracken County, (39) May's Lick, (40) Paris, (41) Georgetown College, (42) Lawrenceburg, (43) University, (44) E. K. S. T. C., (45) Lancaster, (46) Stanford, (47) Somerset, (48) London, (49) Clay County, (50) Corbin, (51) Pineville, (52) Hall, (53) Jenkins, (54) Vicco, (55) Breathitt, (56) Lee County, (57) Pikeville Academy, (58) Auxier, (59) Meade Memorial, (60) Morgan County, (61) Mt. Sterling, (62) Owingsville, (63) Hitchins, (64) Ashland.

## NATIONAL FEDERATION FOOTBALL COMMITTEE MEETING

(Continued from page Ten)

lications will be substituted for the old and these will be entirely a National Federation project or a project undertaken jointly by the Federation and the N. C. A. A. Whether this is a strictly Federation project or a joint project will depend on developments. Under any circumstances, the supplementary materials will be made available to state associations or other authorized groups in a manner similar to that which has been followed in past years.

"From this preliminary report, you will be justified in concluding that, since most of the obstacles have now been overcome, the chances are about three to one that both the high schools and colleges will be operating under a common code in 1948. There are only a few items on which full agreement has not yet been reached. However, one or two of these, including the exact wording and arrangement of the new common code, are of major importance and neither group has been willing to commit itself to such an extreme that it does not still have the right to refuse final acceptance in case agreement is not reached on this important matter. You will note that no great amount of publicity has yet been given to present status of the common code negotiations. That policy has been purposely followed until one or two of these major obstacles can be eliminated. When the rewrite is near completion, it will then be time to make definite public announcement."

## Good Sportsmanship For Students and Others

(Continued from page Eleven)

accounts of athletic contests in local and school papers.

15. Be familiar with the state rules of eligibility and support their strict enforcement.

16. Encourage the full discussion of fair play, sportsmanship, and school spirit through class work and auditorium programs in order to discover ways by which students and schools can develop and demonstrate good sportsmanship.—Michigan High School Athletic Association Bulletin.



# VISIT OUR DISPLAY

We will have sample room No. 512 at the Kentucky Hotel during the following tournaments: Southeastern, K. I. A. C. and the State High School Basketball Tournament, as well as the K. E. A.

Why not make our room your headquarters?

We will have a complete line of samples on football, as well as basketball equipment, for the coming 1948 season.

See us on your basketball sweater awards, chenille letters, and any equipment that you might need for the coming spring and summer season.

Don't forget Room 512 at the Kentucky Hotel.

## Hunt's Athletic Goods Co.

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

"THE LARGEST INDEPENDENT EXCLUSIVE ATHLETIC HOUSE IN THE SOUTH"

### LETTER FROM AN OFFICIAL

Blank, Kentucky,  
January 25, 1948.

Dear Ted:

In these days when the wrath of nearly everyone is pouring down on the heads of the poor referees for too much "whistle-tooting," this may or may not be an opportune time to insert some such thought as the following in the monthly magazine.

Back in the days when I was playing basketball, in nearly every high school gymnasium you went into there was a big sign prominently displayed: "It matters not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game." That sign made a great impression on me, and I have followed that rule wherever possible.

Since I have been officiating the past few years, I have never seen that sign in a gymnasium, until early this year in a French Lick, Indiana, gymnasium.

I believe that if the coaches, school officials, fans, as well as the players, would have a sign to look at, such as this, there would be less bickering, scrapping, and it's a remote thought, but maybe the coaches and fans would give the game back to the boys.

It has always been my idea that interscholastic sports were played in an effort to help build the competitive spirit and character of the players, not to give the coaches and fans an opportunity to show

their temper each time they **thought** they were being robbed by an official.

I have had no unpleasant episodes this year (so far) and I have no complaint. I just hate to see the officials as a group be ostracized by the action of perhaps one or two men. Or perhaps it's not the fault of the officials, but the biased opinion of the school which thinks it was wronged.

I heard a high school game over the radio the other night, and the announcer kept talking about the way a certain coach jumped off the bench and hollered and argued with the referee. That makes it look like the official was at fault, and not the fault of a coach who couldn't take it when he lost, or had a bad decision called against him. (I'll be the first to admit that officials sometimes call a bad one.)

Ted, this is not a crank letter. But that little sign has kept popping up every time I hear of a blast against an official, and I thought perhaps a little editorial or item based on that sign would wake up some of these "can't take it" coaches and fans enough so they will give the game back to the boys.

Best regards,

A Kentucky Official.

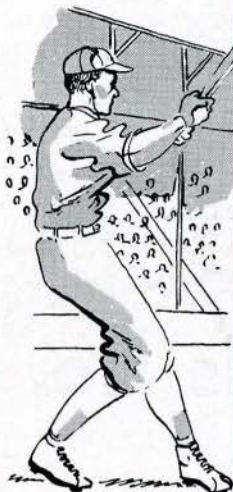
Editor's note: The letter above was written by a Kentucky official who has been registered with the Association for several years. His name is not given for obvious reasons.



In Spring, To—  
It's

**SUTCLIFFE'S**

For Reliable Sport Goods



**... and now Spring and Summer Sports Hold Sway**

Baseball, track, softball, tennis, golf get the play. That means correct, dependable equipment and accessories. Awake to the demands of schools and colleges Sutcliffe's has made complete preparations with merchandise by makers whose products are nationally famous and demanded wherever quality prevails. If your school has not yet received the new Sutcliffe Spring Catalog write for your copy without delay.

*When you attend the Kentucky High School Basketball Tournament at the Louisville Armory*

come in for a visit with us at the store. Many schools enter their orders for next season's football and basketball equipment during the Basketball Tournament.

During the Tournament, our three Kentucky representatives, "Chuck" Shuster, Harry Blackburn and Bob Reis, will have special displays and samples of fall equipment in the Sutcliffe Sample Room — Room 812 at the Kentucky Hotel.

Drop in to see "Chuck," Harry and Bob. They'll be looking for you.



*Sutcliffe's Specializes in Complete Team Equipment -- All Sports*

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